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Cascadia®

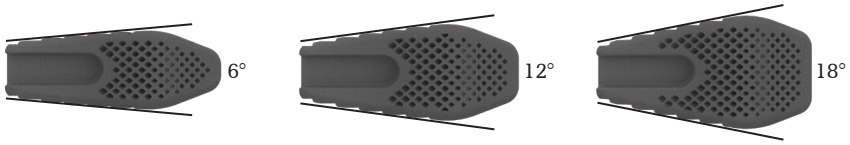
AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D Interbody System

The Cascadia AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D Interbody System includes a full range of unique and anatomically designed interbodies for multiple spinal applications. This system is designed to offer a comprehensive solution for the restoration and maintenance of disc height to facilitate sagittal balance in the lumbar spine. Lamellar 3D Titanium Technology incorporates 300-500 μm longitudinal channels, which in conjunction with transverse windows, create an interconnected lattice designed to allow for bony integration.[1,2]

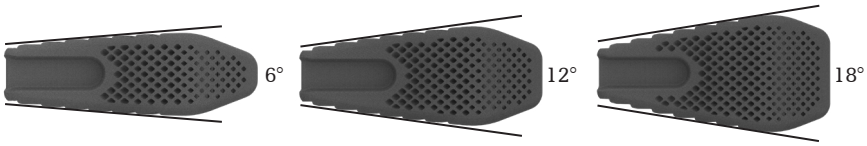
Cascadia AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D Interbody System

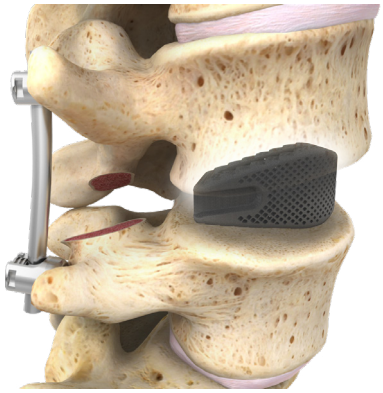
Interbody design

10 x 28mm



10 x 32mm

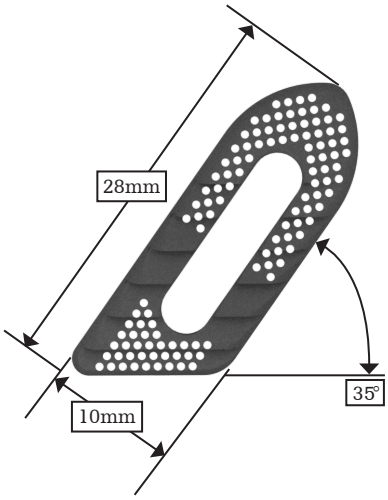


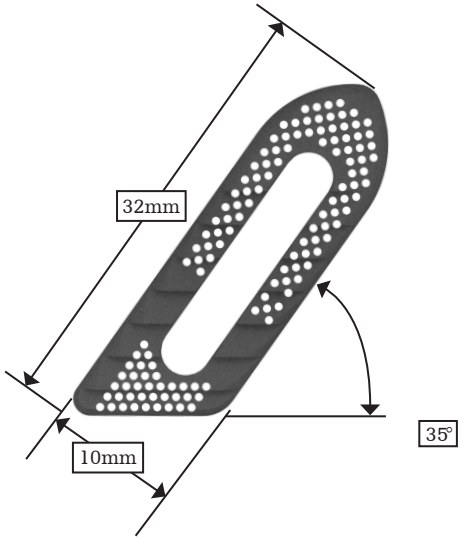


Representative image showing one-level Cascadia AN Lordotic-Oblique 3D construct

- Roughened titanium surfaces have been shown to demonstrate increased protein expression in contrast to smooth titanium surfaces[3,4,5]
- Convex design resembles anatomic structure of endplates
- 35º angled posterior wall designed to accommodate vertebral anatomy
- 10 x 28 and 10 x 32mm footprints available in posterior heights ranging from 4–12mm and lordotic angles of 6º, 12º and 18º

Angled posterior wall





Inserter design features

Two unique Inserter options to facilitate both MI implant insertion and in-situ rotation

1. Test Report TR-1220.
2. Loh QL and Choong C. "Three-dimensional scaffolds for tissue-engi neering applications: Role of porosity and pore size." Tissue Engineer ing Part B 19 (2013): 485-502.
3. Karande TS, Kaufmann JM, and Agrawal CM. "Chapter 3: Functions and Requirements of Synthetic Scaffolds in Tissue Engineering." Nan otechnology and Regenerative Engineering: The Scaffold, Second Edition. Ed. CT Laurencin and LS Nair. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2014. Pages 63-102.
4. Bobyn JD, Pilliar RM, Cameron HU, and Weatherly GC. "The optimum pore size for the fixation of porous-surfaced metal implants by the ingrowth of bone." Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research 150 (1980): 263-270.
5. Karageorgiou V and Kaplan D. "Porosity of 3D biomaterials scaffolds and osteogenesis." Biomaterials 26 (2005): 5474-5491.

Spine division

CAANLO-SS-1_25300

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